

Code-Mixing Functions in Conveying Conversational Implicature in Azka-Deddy YouTube Podcasts

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ABSTRACT

In bilingual digital communication, code-mixing is used not only to combine two languages but also to help speakers convey meaning indirectly. This study aims to analyze the functions of code-mixing that convey conversational implicature in Azka Corbuzier's utterances when speaking with Deddy Corbuzier on a YouTube podcast. This study identifies the types of code-mixing, the types of conversational implicature, and the functions of code-mixing in conveying conversational implicature in Azka Corbuzier's code-mixed utterances during his YouTube podcast conversations with Deddy Corbuzier. This study applies Muysken's (2000) theory to classify types of code-mixing, Grice's (1975) theory to analyze types of conversational implicature, and Hoffmann's (1991) theory to identify the functions of code-mixing. This research employs a qualitative case study method, with data drawn from two podcast videos totaling approximately one hour and forty-nine minutes, uploaded to the YouTube channels of Azka Corbuzier and Deddy Corbuzier, from which 19 code-mixed utterances conveying conversational implicature were identified as the final data. The findings show that the types of code-mixing found are insertion, alternation, and a combination of insertion and alternation, while congruent lexicalization was not found. All data were classified as particularized conversational implicature. The dominant function of code-mixing in conveying conversational implicature is being emphatic. These findings suggest that code-mixing helps Azka Corbuzier convey conversational implicature in his conversations with Deddy Corbuzier on the YouTube podcast.

Keywords: Code-Mixing, Conversational Implicature, Youtube Podcast

INTRODUCTION

In everyday communication, people do not always express what they mean directly; an implied meaning is often embedded in what they say. This implied meaning can typically be recovered from the context of the conversation. This phenomenon is associated with conversational implicature, which occurs when a speaker communicates a meaning beyond, or different from, the literal content of an utterance (Grice, 1975). Understanding conversational implicature is important because it clarifies how meaning is constructed in spoken interaction, rather than being limited to what is literally said.

In multilingual communication, the choice of language may further shape how meaning is interpreted. Speakers who are familiar with more than one language often combine languages within a single conversation or utterance, a practice known as code-mixing. Code-mixing refers to the use of lexical items and grammatical features from more than one language within the

same utterance (Muysken, 2000). Speakers may insert words from one language while speaking primarily in another (Wardhaugh, 2006), and this choice can be influenced by the relationship between interlocutors, the topic under discussion, or the situation itself (Holmes, 2013). Code-mixing is therefore not merely a linguistic phenomenon but also a communicative strategy that speakers use to clarify meaning, express particular attitudes, or add emphasis. Bilingual speakers use code-mixing for several functions, including talking about a particular topic, being emphatic, repeating for clarification, and clarifying speech content for the interlocutor (Hoffmann, 1991).

Code-mixing occurs across digital communication, including social media, interviews, vlogs, and podcasts. YouTube podcasts, in particular, provide a natural setting for spoken interaction, since speakers tend to talk spontaneously about personal or public topics rather than following a scripted format. In Indonesian digital discourse, many speakers combine Indonesian and English within the same interaction. One example is Azka Corbuzier, who frequently uses Indonesian-English code-mixing when speaking with Deddy Corbuzier. Azka Corbuzier was selected as the subject of this study because, as a prominent Indonesian public figure with substantial exposure to English-medium environments, his speech offers a naturally occurring and linguistically rich site of code-mixing rather than an isolated or unusual case. His utterances are relevant to analyze because they contain not only code-mixing but also conversational implicature, allowing both phenomena to be examined within the same set of data.

Several previous studies have examined code-mixing and conversational implicature separately or in different combinations. Kusumawati and Prihadi (2023) analyzed code-mixing and conversational implicature in the Mata Najwa talk show, specifically in an episode featuring Ganjar Pranowo, using Muysken's theory to identify types of code-mixing and Grice's theory to identify conversational implicature. Their findings showed that generalized conversational implicature was the most frequent type in the utterances examined.

Wijaya and Afriana (2026) conducted a study on conversational implicature in the podcast *Conan O'Brien Needs a Friend*, employing a descriptive qualitative method grounded in Grice's Cooperative Principle and Yule's pragmatic theories. Their results showed that the humor in the podcast arose not only from the words used but also from the meanings implied behind the utterances. Aditama et al. (2025) conducted a study analyzing conversational implicature in the *Warung Kopi* podcast on YouTube, identifying the types of conversational implicature used through Grice's (1975) theory. Their findings showed that particularized conversational implicature was the most frequently occurring type.

Situmorang et al. (2023) also conducted a study analyzing code-mixing and code-switching in Najwa Shihab's podcast episode entitled "*Susahnya Jadi Perempuan*" (*Catatan Najwa*), which discussed various challenges and experiences faced by women in society. Using Poplack's theory and Muysken's theory, this study found that insertion was the most frequent type of code-mixing, with 46 instances, and that the use of code-mixing and code-switching in the podcast was influenced by the speaker, the social environment, and the guest stars involved.

Although these studies have examined code-mixing and conversational implicature, most focus on either code-mixing or conversational implicature separately, rather than examining the relationship between the two. Studies that connect code-mixing and conversational implicature within the same analysis remain limited. This study therefore analyzes Azka Corbuzier's code-mixed utterances that convey conversational implicature in his YouTube podcast conversations with Deddy Corbuzier. Three research questions guide this study: what types of code-mixing occur, what types of conversational implicature are conveyed, and what functions of code-mixing appear in utterances that convey conversational implicature.

METHOD

This study used a qualitative case study design, as it focuses in depth on Azka Corbuzier's code-mixed utterances that convey conversational implicature in his conversations with Deddy Corbuzier on YouTube Podcast. The data were sourced from two videos uploaded to the YouTube channels of Azka Corbuzier and Deddy Corbuzier. Both videos were screened prior to full transcription, on the basis of two criteria: that they presented a direct, unscripted conversation between Azka Corbuzier and Deddy Corbuzier, and that they were, on preliminary viewing, likely to contain code-mixing accompanied by conversational implicature. This preliminary screening was necessary to ensure that the selected data would be analyzable within the scope of the study; however, it also means that the two videos were not randomly sampled from the full population of Azka Corbuzier's podcast appearances. This selection procedure is acknowledged as a limitation of the study, as it may inflate the apparent frequency of implicature-bearing code-mixing relative to the influencer's speech in general, and the findings should be interpreted as characteristic of these two conversations rather than generalizable to Azka Corbuzier's speech as a whole.

The data were collected through the documentation method. The researcher watched the selected videos repeatedly, referring to the available subtitles and comparing them against the audio to ensure transcription accuracy. After obtaining the transcript, the researcher identified and selected utterances by Azka Corbuzier that contained code-mixing and conveyed conversational implicature. Through this process, 19 utterances were selected as the final data. Although this number is modest in absolute terms, it was considered sufficient for the purpose of this study because the analysis is exploratory and qualitative rather than aimed at statistical generalization: each instance was examined in depth across three interrelated dimensions (type of code-mixing, type of implicature, and function), and data collection continued until no new patterns emerged across these three dimensions within the two selected videos. Nonetheless, the small-N nature of the corpus is acknowledged as a limitation, and findings regarding the distribution of types and functions should be read as indicative rather than exhaustive.

The data were analyzed using three theories. Muysken's (2000) theory was used to classify the types of code-mixing into insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Grice's (1975) theory was used to classify conversational implicature into generalized and particularized conversational implicature. Hoffmann's (1991) theory was used to identify the

functions of code-mixing. The analysis followed Miles et al.'s (2014) steps of qualitative data analysis: data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. In this study, verification was carried out by the researcher through repeated re-examination of each classified instance against the transcript and the relevant theoretical criteria, to check the consistency of interpretation across the dataset. As the classification was conducted by a single analyst rather than through inter-coder agreement or member checking, this is acknowledged as a limitation, and future research would benefit from a second coder to strengthen the interpretive validity of the classification.

Table 1. Sources of the data

No	Title of the Videos	Channel	Duration	Data Code
1	PAPA ULTAH.. AZKA LUPA... DIMAKI2 DR KECIL.. CILAKA... AZKA CORBUZIER ANAK SIAPA SIH?	Azka Corbuzier	1:15:54	V1
2	PAPA MENINGGAL, AZKA IKUT PAPA.. I LOVE YOU MORE THAN YOU KNOW.	Deddy Corbuzier	33:20	V2

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the findings of the study and discusses them in relation to the research questions and the theoretical frameworks employed. It reports the types of code-mixing, the types of conversational implicature, and the functions of code-mixing in conveying conversational implicature found in Azka Corbuzier's utterances.

TYPES OF CODE-MIXING

The first finding shows that three patterns of code-mixing were found in Azka Corbuzier's utterances, namely insertion, alternation, and a combination of insertion and alternation, while congruent lexicalization was not found. This result is consistent with Muysken's (2000) theory of code-mixing, as both alternation and insertion are attested in the data, along with utterances that display both patterns simultaneously.

Insertion appears when Azka inserts English words or phrases into an Indonesian sentence, with Indonesian functioning as the matrix structure and English as the inserted element. For example, in "*Semua thing aku bilang itu salah ya*. Everything I say *udah salah*," the English word "thing" is inserted into the Indonesian structure, effectively replacing the Indonesian word "*hal*." This utterance also carries an implied meaning: based on the context, Azka appears to imply that he feels blamed, or that his words are not being accepted by the other speaker. The code-mixed utterance therefore does not merely illustrate insertion but also conveys conversational implicature.

Alternation appears when Azka shifts from Indonesian to English, or from English to Indonesian, between clauses. For example, in "That's not my fault, *kan Papa nggak pernah bilangin ke aku*," the first clause, "That's not my fault," is a complete English clause, followed by the Indonesian clause "*kan Papa nggak pernah bilangin ke aku*." Because the shift occurs

between two clauses, this utterance is classified as alternation. The utterance also carries an implied meaning beyond the literal denial of fault: Azka implies that he should not be blamed, since his father never informed him of the matter in question.

The data also show a combination of insertion and alternation, occurring in utterances that contain both an inserted English element and a shift between Indonesian and English clauses within the same stretch of speech. For example, in "*oke, nggak usah happy birthday jadinya, never mind, nggak happy birthday,*" the phrase "happy birthday" is inserted into an Indonesian structure, while "never mind" marks a shift into English before the speaker returns to Indonesian. This finding suggests that Azka's code-mixing is flexible, as he does not merely insert English words but also shifts between languages within a single conversational turn.

Congruent lexicalization occurs when two languages share a common grammatical structure and contribute relatively equally to an utterance. This pattern was not found in the present data, since Azka's utterances predominantly show English words or phrases inserted into Indonesian structures, or a shift from Indonesian to English, rather than a shared grammatical frame between the two languages. This accounts for the zero frequency of congruent lexicalization in this study.

Table 2. Frequency of Types of Code-Mixing

No	Types of Code-Mixing	Frequency
1	Insertion	4
2	Alternation	7
3	Congruent Lexicalization	0
4	Insertion + Alternation	8
Total		19

This finding supports Muysken's (2000) theory of code-mixing, because this study also found the types of code-mixing predicted by this theory. This finding is also consistent with several related studies. It aligns with Atmaja (2022), who found that podcast speech may contain shifts between larger language units such as clauses or sentences. It is likewise consistent with Situmorang et al. (2023), who analyzed Najwa Shihab's podcast using the same framework by Muysken (2000) and similarly found that the use of code-mixing is shaped by the speaker and the surrounding social environment.

TYPES OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE

The second finding shows that all 19 data instances were categorized as particularized conversational implicature. In this study, the implied meaning of Azka's utterances can only be understood if the listener is familiar with the specific context in which they occur, including the topic under discussion and the relationship between Azka and Deddy.

In one instance, Azka says, "*Aaah, Pah jangan bilang kayak gitu, don't say like that.*" Here, the implied meaning reflects Azka's discomfort and emotional concern in response to Deddy's statement. Rather than stating this reaction literally, Azka conveys it through code-mixing, embedding the implicature within the shift between languages.

No instances of generalized conversational implicature were found in this study, since interpreting the implied meaning in every instance required knowledge of the specific context. Grice (1975) explains that generalized conversational implicature occurs when the implied meaning can be understood by the listener without recourse to specific contextual knowledge. This complete absence of generalized implicature is a notable pattern rather than a marginal one, and it may be partly attributable to how the data were selected for this study, since the two videos were screened, in part, for containing code-mixing that conveys conversational implicature within an ongoing, emotionally involved conversation between father and son. Utterances arising from this kind of context-dependent, relationally embedded exchange are, by nature, more likely to require situational and relational knowledge to interpret, which would favor particularized over generalized implicature. It is therefore possible that the absence of generalized implicature reflects, at least in part, the nature of the selected data and the close, ongoing relationship between the two speakers, rather than being a general property of Azka Corbuzier's speech as a public figure.

Table 3. Frequency of Types of Conversational Implicature

No	Types of Conversational Implicature	Frequency
1	Generalized Conversational Implicature	0
2	Particularized Conversational Implicature	19
Total		19

This finding supports Grice's (1975) account of conversational implicature. It is also consistent with Aditama et al. (2025), who found that particularized conversational implicature was dominant in the *Warung Kopi* podcast because the implied meanings depended strongly on the specific context of interaction. It is likewise related to Wijaya and Afriana (2026), whose findings indicate that podcast conversations are shaped not only by literal words but also by the meanings implied beneath them.

FUNCTIONS OF CODE-MIXING IN CONVEYING CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURE

The third finding concerns the functions of code-mixing that convey conversational implicature. Hoffmann's (1991) theory identifies seven functions: talking about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, repetition used for clarification, clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, quoting somebody else, interjection, and expressing group identity. Of these, only four functions were found in the present data: talking about a particular topic, being emphatic about something, repetition used for clarification, and clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. The remaining three functions, namely quoting somebody else, interjection, and expressing group identity, were not found. In addition, one instance displayed a function outside Hoffmann's framework, which is discussed separately below as cancelling the previous intention.

The most dominant function is being emphatic about something, occurring in 9 of the 19 data instances. This indicates that Azka frequently used Indonesian-English code-mixing to strengthen his feelings, opinions, or emotional responses. Expressions such as "I don't know what to do," "my respect," and "way higher" intensify his message and help convey implied emotional meaning. For example, in "They're important people, then *kalau* Papa is gone, I don't know what to do," the English expression "I don't know what to do" adds emphasis to Azka's feeling. He is not merely stating that his father is important; he is also signaling that losing him would leave him feeling confused and helpless. Although he does not say directly that he cannot live without his father, the expression "I don't know what to do" conveys the depth of that fear.

The data also show a function of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, occurring in 7 instances. Code-mixing helps Azka express his meaning more precisely. For example, in "*karena cuma kayak, it feels invasive, kayak mereka akan tahu semuanya*," the English expression "it feels invasive" clarifies the feeling he wants to convey, before he continues with the Indonesian explanation "*mereka akan tahu semuanya*," which further specifies his reasoning. This suggests that code-mixing, in this instance, is used to help the listener follow his point more easily.

Talking about a particular topic and repetition used for clarification each appear once in the data. Talking about a particular topic occurs when Azka uses the English words "treating" and "treat" while discussing how Deddy treats Nada, as in "You're already treating Nada *seperti anak kandung. Jadi aku harusnya juga treat seperti...*". Although the Indonesian word "*memperlakukan*" was available, Azka chose the English equivalent instead, which situates the code-mixing as a marker of the topic itself, namely how Nada is treated within the family. The implied meaning here is that Azka understands Nada as someone Deddy has already accepted as his own child, and that he, too, should treat her accordingly. Repetition used for clarification occurs in "Aaah, Pah, *jangan bilang kayak gitu*. Don't say like that, oh," where Azka repeats "*jangan bilang kayak gitu*" in English through "Don't say like that." This supports Hoffmann's theory, as the repetition clarifies the message and reinforces Azka's implied emotional reaction.

The additional function, cancelling the previous intention, appears in the utterance "Oke, *nggak usah* happy birthday *jadinya*, never mind, *nggak* happy birthday." The expression "never mind" marks Azka's cancellation of his previously stated intention to offer a birthday greeting. Because this function falls outside Hoffmann's (1991) seven categories, it is grounded here in a complementary framework rather than treated as an unsupported ad hoc category. This pattern closely resembles what conversation analysts term self-repair, in which a speaker interrupts an unfolding turn to revise, retract, or abandon what has just been said (Schegloff et al., 1977). It is also consistent with Levinson's (1983) observation that conversational implicatures are inherently cancellable, meaning a speaker may explicitly withdraw an implicature that a preceding utterance would otherwise have conveyed, without contradiction. Read this way, "never mind" functions as an explicit cancellation device: Azka retracts the implicated commitment to a birthday greeting that his prior words had set up. This additional function therefore does not contradict Hoffmann's theory but indicates that this particular instance is better accounted for through the combined lens of self-repair and implicature

cancellability, while the main analysis continues to follow Hoffmann's framework for the remaining data.

Table 4. Frequency of Functions of Code-Mixing

No	Functions of Code-Mixing	Frequency
1	Talking about a particular topic	1
2	Quoting somebody else	0
3	Being emphatic about something	9
4	Interjection	0
5	Repetition used for clarification	1
6	Clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor	7
7	Expressing group identity	0
8	Cancelling the previous intention	1
Total		19

This finding supports Hoffmann's theory of code-mixing, as most of the functions it predicts were also found in this study. It is also consistent with Harman et al. (2022), who found that clarifying speech content for the interlocutor was the most dominant function of code-mixing in Deddy Corbuzier's podcast. In the present study, however, being emphatic about something appears more frequently, which may be attributed to the selected utterances containing conversational implicature and frequently expressing personal or emotional meaning. This finding is further consistent with Utari and Zulferdi (2026), who found that code-mixing in YouTube podcast interaction can be shaped by the speaker's intention to emphasize particular ideas, and with Esme et al. (2025), who found that code-mixing in digital communication can serve to support emphasis.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that Azka Corbuzier's code-mixed utterances in YouTube podcast conversations with Deddy Corbuzier show a close relationship between code-mixing and conversational implicature. The types of code-mixing found in the data are insertion, alternation, and insertion + alternation, while congruent lexicalization is not found. The most dominant type is insertion + alternation, which shows that Azka often combines inserted English elements with shifts between Indonesian and English clauses in the same conversational segment.

The study also concludes that all selected data belong to particularized conversational implicature. It means that implied meanings in Azka's utterances depend on the specific context of the conversation, the topic being discussed, and the relationship between Azka and Deddy. Generalized conversational implicature is not found because the utterances cannot be fully interpreted without considering the conversational context.

In terms of function, code-mixing is mostly used to emphasize feelings and clarify meanings. Being emphatic about something is the dominant function. These findings show that code-mixing helps Azka convey implied meanings by strengthening emotional responses, explaining his personal feelings, and making his message clearer. Future researchers are

recommended to analyze more podcast videos or compare different bilingual speakers to obtain broader findings especially on how code-mixing can convey conversational implicature in digital communication.

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